

# WAR

Thine almighty word leapt down from heaven, as a fierce  
man of *war* into the midst of a land of destruction. *Wisdom.*  
5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition.  
Duncan's horses  
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,  
Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would  
Make *war* with man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
To *WAR*. *v. n.* [from the noun] To make war; to be in a  
state of hostility.  
Was this a face,  
To be expos'd against the warring winds? *Shakespeare.*  
Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy,  
That find such cruel battle here within? *Shakespeare.*  
Make peace with God, for you must die, my lord.—  
—Have you that holy feeling in your soul,  
To counsel me to make my peace with God,  
And are you yet to your own soul's fo blind,  
That you will *war* with God, by murd'ring me? *Shakespeare.*  
He teacheth my hands to *war*. *2 Sam. xxii.*  
This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy, that thou  
by them mightest *war* a good warfare. *1 Tim. i. 18.*  
He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the Britons, but  
in no wife to *war* upon the French. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
We seem ambitious God's whole work t' undo;  
With new devices on ourselves we *war*,  
And with new physick, a worse engine far. *Dante.*  
His next design  
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,  
And *war* on Thebes. *Dryden.*  
To the island of Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place,  
nations warring with one another reformed with their goods,  
and traded as in a neutral country. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
To *WAR*. *v. a.* To make war upon. A word not any longer  
used.  
And them long time before great Nimrod was,  
That first the world with sword and fire *warred*. *Spenser.*  
To them the same was render'd, to the end,  
To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel's Civ. War.*  
To *WARBLE*. *v. a.* [*werben*, old Teutonic; *wervelen*, Ger-  
man; to twirl, or turn round.]  
1. To quaver any sound.  
2. To cause to quaver.  
Follow me as I sing,  
And touch the warbled string. *Milton.*  
3. To utter musically.  
She can thaw the numbing spell,  
If she be right invok'd with warbled song. *Milton.*  
To *WARBLE*. *v. n.*  
1. To be quavered.  
Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*  
2. To be uttered melodiously.  
A plaintive song, plain-singing voice requires,  
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*  
There birds resort, and in their kind, thy praise  
Among the branches chant in warbling lays. *Watten.*  
3. To sing.  
Creatures that liv'd and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew;  
Birds on the branches *warbling*; all things smil'd. *Milton.*  
She *warbled* in her throat,  
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note,  
But indistinct. *Dryden.*  
A bard amid the joyous circle sings  
High airs attempt'd to the vocal strings;  
Whilst *warbling* to the varied strain advance,  
Two sprightly youths to form the bounding dance. *Pope.*  
To *WARBLER*. *n. f.* [from *warble*.] A singer; a songster.  
Hark! on ev'ry bough,  
In lulling strains the feather'd warblers woo. *Tickell.*  
To *WARD*. A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as  
*heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way;  
from *peano*, Saxon  
Before she could come to the arbour, she saw walking  
from her-ward, a man in shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*  
To *WARD*. *v. a.* [*wardian*, Saxon; *waren*, Dutch; *garder*,  
French.]  
1. To guard; to watch.  
He marched forth towards the castle wall,  
Whose gates he found fast shut, no living sight  
To *ward* the flame, nor answer com'er's call. *Fairy Queen.*  
2. To defend; to protect.  
Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him  
From thousand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To fence off; to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischie-  
vous.  
Not once the baron lift his armed hand  
To strike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,  
Where lordly Cupid seem'd in arms to stand,  
No way to *ward* or thum her blows he tries.  
Up and down he traverses his ground;  
Now *wards* a felling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*

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Toxus amaz'd, and with amazement flow,  
Or to revenge, or *ward* the coming blow,  
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he stood,  
Receiv'd the steel bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*  
The pointed javelin *warded* off his rage. *Addison.*  
The provision of bread for food; clothing to *ward* off  
the inclemency of the air, were to be first look'd after. *Woodw.*  
It instructs the scholar in the various methods of *warding*  
off the force of objections, and of discovering and repelling  
the subtle tricks of sophisters. *Watt's Improv. of the Mind.*  
To *WARD*. *v. n.*  
1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.  
2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon.  
So redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other  
shift than to *ward* and go back. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Short crooked swords in closer fight they wear,  
And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden.*  
To *WARD*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Watch; act of guarding.  
Still when he slept, he kept both watch and *ward*. *Spenser.*  
Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd;  
And dire Tiphonne there keeps the *ward*.  
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,  
Observant of the fowls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*  
2. Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place.  
By reason of these two forts, though there be but  
small *wards* left in them, there are two good towns now  
grown, which are the greatest stay of both those two coun-  
tries. *Spenser.*  
Th' affixed castles *ward*  
Their steadfast stonds did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*  
3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.  
Thou know'st my old *ward*; here I lay, and thus I bore  
my point. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*  
Come from thy *ward*,  
For I can here disarm thee with this stick. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
Now, by proof it shall appear,  
Whether thy horns are sharper, or my spear.  
At this, I threw: for want of other *ward*,  
He lifted up his hand, his front to guard. *Dryden.*  
4. Fortref; strong hold.  
She dwells securely on the excellency of her honour. Now  
could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could  
drive her from the *ward* of her purity, her reputation, and a  
thousand other her defences, which now are too too strongly  
embattled against me. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
5. [*Warda*, law Lat.] District of a town.  
Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,  
Dealing an equal share to every *ward*. *Dryden.*  
6. Custody; confinement.  
That wretched creature being deprehended in that impiety,  
was held in *ward*. *Hooker.*  
Stopt there was his too vehement speech with speed,  
And he sent clofe to *ward* from where he stood. *Daniel.*  
7. The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper  
key, hinders any other from opening it.  
In the key-hole turns  
Th' intricate *wards*, and ev'ry bolt and bar. *Milton.*  
As there are locks for several purposes, so are there several  
inventions in the making and contriving their *wards*, or  
guards. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*  
The keys, as well as the locks, were fitted *ward* to *wards*,  
by the same wisdom. *Grew's Cosmology.*  
8. One in the hands of a guardian.  
The king causeth bring up his *wards*, but bestoweth no  
more of their rents upon them than is useful. *Drummond.*  
You know our father's *ward*,  
The fair Monimia: is your heart at peace?  
Is it so guarded that you could not love her?  
Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,  
Compell'd to wed, before she was my *ward*. *Dryden.*  
When stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,  
We lash the pupil, and defraud the *ward*. *Dryden.*  
Titles of honour and privileges, the rich and the great can  
never deserve, unless they employ them for the protection of  
these, the true *wards* and children of God. *Sprat.*  
9. The state of a child under a guardian.  
I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now  
in *ward*, evermore in subjection. *Shakespeare.*  
Lewis the eleventh of France having much adored the  
greatness and power of the peers, would say, that he had  
brought the crown out of *ward*. *Bacon.*  
10. Guardianship; right over orphans.  
It is also inconvenient in Ireland, that the *wards* and mar-  
riages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of  
any of those lords. *Spenser.*  
To *WARDEN*. *n. f.* [*warden*, Dutch.]  
1. A keeper; a guardian.  
2. A head officer.  
The warden of apothecaries hall. *Garth.*  
A magi-

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3. Warden of the cinque ports.  
A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of these havens in the  
east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or  
five havens, who has there all that jurisdiction which the ad-  
miral of England has in places not exempt. The reason why  
one magistrate should be assigned to these havens seems to be,  
because in respect of their situation, they formerly required  
a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater dan-  
ger of invasion by our enemies. *Cowel.*  
4. [*Pyram welenum*, Lat. I know not whence denominated.] A  
large pear.  
Nor must all shoots of pears alike be set,  
Cuthman, Syrian pears, and warden's great. *May's Virg.*  
Ox-check when hot, and warden's bak'd some cry. *King.*  
To *WARDER*. *n. f.* [from *ward*.]  
1. A keeper; a guard.  
Upon those gates with force he fiercely flew,  
And rending them in pieces, felly flew  
Those warden's strange, and all that else he met. *Hubbard.*  
Where be these warden's, that they wait not here?  
Open the gates. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Though bladed corn be lodg'd and trees blown down,  
Though castles topple on their warden's heads. *Shakespeare.*  
The warden's of the gate but scarce maintain  
Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain. *Dryden.*  
2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.  
Sound trumpets, and set forward combatants.  
—But stay, the king hath thrown his warden down. *Shakespeare.*  
Then, then, when there was nothing could have fluid  
My father from the breast of Bolingbroke,  
O, when the king did throw his warden down, *Shakespeare.*  
His own life hung upon the staff he threw.  
To *WARDMOTE*. *n. f.* [*peano* and *mote*, or *gemot*, Saxon; *ward*, *de-*  
*motus*, low Lat.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or dis-  
trict in London for the direction of their affairs.  
To *WARDROBE*. *n. f.* [*garderobe*, French; *garderoba*, low Lat.] A  
room where cloaths are kept.  
The third had of their wardrobe custody,  
In which were not rich tires nor garments gay,  
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,  
But cloaths meet to keep keen cold away. *Fairy Queen.*  
I will kill all his coats,  
I'll murder all his wardrobe piece by piece  
Until I meet the king. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Behold!  
What from his wardrobe her beloved allows,  
To deck the wedding-day of his unspotted spouse. *Dryden.*  
It would not be an impertinent design to make a kind of  
an old Roman *wardrobe*, where you should see toga's and tu-  
micks, the chlamys and trabea, and all the different vests and  
ornaments so often mentioned in the Greek and Roman au-  
thors. *Addison.*  
To *WARDSHIP*. *n. f.* [from *ward*.]  
1. Guardianship.  
By reason of the tenures in chief revived, the sums for re-  
spect of homage be encreased, and the profits of *wardships* can-  
not but be much advanced. *Bacon.*  
2. Peillage; state of being under ward.  
The houses sued out their livery, and redeemed themselves  
from the *wardship* of tumults. *King Charles.*  
To *WARE*. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware.  
The preterite of *ware*, more frequently *ware*.  
A certain man *ware* no cloaths. *Luke viii. 27.*  
To *WARE*. *adj.* [For this we commonly say *aware*.]  
1. Being in expectation of; being provided against.  
The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he look-  
eth not for him, and in an hour that he is not *ware* of him. *Matth. xxiv. 50.*  
2. Cautious; wary.  
What man so wise, what earthly wit so *ware*,  
As to defy the crafty cunning train  
By which deceit doth mask in Vizor fair. *Fairy Queen.*  
Bid her well be *ware* and still erect. *Milton.*  
To *WARE*. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware.  
A shuffled, fullen, and uncertain light  
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again,  
Then *ware* a rising tempest on the main. *Dryden.*  
To *WARE*. *n. f.* [*papn*, Saxon; *ware*, Dutch; *wara*, Swedish.]  
Commonly something to be fold.  
Let us, like merchants, show our foulest wares,  
And think, perchance, they'll sell. *Shakespeare.*  
If the people bring *ware* or any victuals to sell, that we  
would not buy it. *Nebem. x. 31.*  
I know thou whole art but a shop  
Of toys and trifles, traps and snares,  
To take the weak, and make them stop;  
Yet art thou falser than thy wares. *Ben. Johnson.*  
Why should my black thy love impair?  
Let the dark shop commend the wares. *Cleveland.*  
He turns himself to other wares which he finds your mar-  
kets take off. *Locke.*

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To *WAREFUL*. *adj.* [*ware* and *full*.] Cautious; timorously pru-  
dent.  
To *WAREFULNESS*. *n. f.* [from *wareful*.] Cautiousness. Obsolete.  
With pretence from Strephon her to guard,  
He met her full; but full of *warefulness*. *Sidney.*  
To *WAREHOUSE*. *n. f.* [*ware* and *house*.] A storehouse of mer-  
chandise.  
His understanding is only the warehouse of other mens lum-  
ber, I mean false and unconcluding reasonings rather than a  
repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*  
She had never more ships at sea, greater quantities of mer-  
chandise in her warehouses than at present. *Addison.*  
She the big warehouse built,  
Rais'd the strong crane. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
To *WARELESS*. *adj.* [from *ware*.] Uncautious; unwary. *Spens.*  
To *WARELY*. *adv.* [from *ware*.] Warily; cautiously; timorously.  
They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,  
And with continual watch did *warely* keep. *Fairy Queen.*  
To *WAREFARE*. *n. f.* [*war* and *fare*.] Military service; mili-  
tary life.  
In the wilderness  
He shall first lay down the rudiments  
Of his great warfare, ere I send him forth  
To conquer sin and death. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
Faithful hath been your warfare, and of God  
Accepted, fearless in his righteous cause. *Milton.*  
Tully, when he read the Tactics, was thinking on the war  
which was his field of battle: the knowledge of warfare is  
thrown away on a general who does not make use of what he  
knows. *Dryden.*  
The state of Christians, even when they are not actually  
persecuted, is a perpetual state of warfare and voluntary suf-  
ferings. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
The scripture has directed us to refer these miscarriages in  
our Christian warfare to the power of three enemies. *Rogers.*  
To *WAREFARE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military  
life.  
That was the only amulet in that credulous warfaring age  
to escape dangers in battles. *Camden's R. mains.*  
To *WARFABLE*. *adj.* [*war* and *habile*, from *habilis*, Lat. or able.]  
Military; fit for war.  
The weary Britons, whose warfable youth  
Was by Maximilian lately led away,  
With wretched miseries and woeful ruth,  
Were to those pagans made an open prey. *Fairy Queen.*  
To *WARILY*. *adv.* [from *wary*.] Cautiously; with timorous pru-  
dence; with wise forethought.  
The charge thereof unto a courteous spirit  
Commended was, who thereby did attend,  
And *warily* awaited day and night,  
From other covetous fiends it to defend. *Fairy Queen.*  
The change of laws, especially concerning matters of reli-  
gion, must be *warily* proceeded in. *Hooker.*  
It will concern a man to treat conscience awfully and *warily*,  
by still observing what it commands; but especially what it for-  
bids. *South's Sermons.*  
They searched diligently and concluded *warily*. *Sprat.*  
To *WARINESS*. *n. f.* [from *wary*.] Caution; prudent forethought;  
timorous scrupulousness.  
For your own conscience he gives innocence,  
But for your fame a discreet *wariness*. *Dante.*  
To determine what are little things in religion, great *war-*  
*iness* is to be used. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
The path was so very slippery, the shade so exceeding  
gloomy, and the whole wood so full of echoes, that they were  
forced to march with the greatest *wariness*, circumspection and  
silence. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
Most men have so much of ill nature, or of *wariness*, as  
not to sooth the vanity of the ambitious man. *Addison.*  
I look upon it to be a most clear truth; and expressed it  
with more *wariness* and reserve than was necessary. *Atterbury.*  
To *WARKE*. *n. f.* [Anciently used for *work*; whence *bakewark*.]  
Building.  
Thou findest fault where any's to be found,  
And buildest strong *work* upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*  
To *WARLIKE*. *n. f.* [*war* and *like*.]  
1. Fit for war; disposed to war.  
She us'd so strange, and yet so well succeeding a temper,  
made her people by peace *warlike*. *Sidney.*  
Old Siward with ten thousand *warlike* men,  
All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
When a *warlike* state grows soft and effeminate, they may  
be sure of a war. *Bacon.*  
O imprudent Gauls,  
Relying on false hopes, thus to incense  
The *warlike* English. *Philips.*  
2. Military; relating to war.  
The great arch-angel from his *warlike* toil  
Surceas'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
To *WARLING*. *n. f.* [from *war*.] This word is I believe only  
found in the following adage, and seems to mean; one often  
quarrelling with.  
30 H Better